BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1814. [NUMBER 1268.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in its equitable jurisdiction, bearing date the 8th day of Auguſt inſtant, in a cauſe wherein THOMAS PARR, and others, by their GUARDIAN BENJAMIN NEWSOME, Eſquire, are Complainants, and THOMAS CHASE and others are Defendants, the CREDITORS (if any) of THOMAS PARR formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the ſervice of the Honourable Company, on their eſtabliſhment of *Fort Saint George* deceaſed, are on or before the 25th day of October now next enſuing, to come in and prove their debts before RICHARD JEBB Eſq. the Maſter in Equity of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in *Fort Saint George*, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid order.

Fort Saint George,
Auguſt 24th 1814.

Advertiſement.

This day Wedneſday, the 21ſt Inſtant,
AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
The undermentioned
DAMAGED GOODS,
FOR THE benefit of the UNDERWRITERS,
Being part of the Cargo landed from the
SHIP LORD CASTLEREAGH,

605 Bags of Pepper,
270 Bags of Java Coffee,
100 Bags of Mocha Coffee,
Bundles of Rattans.

FOR the convenience of purchaſers the Pepper and Coffee will be put up in Lots of ſeventy Bags. The ſale will take place at the Godowns near the Bunder where the goods may be viewed.

Bombay, September 21ſt 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,

SUNDRY Articles of Houſehold Furniture, conſiſting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Preſſes, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, &c. &c. the property of Gentlemen about to leave the Preſidency.

An Invoice of Europe Chintz, and printed Handkerchiefs, to cloſe a concern.

At 12 o'clock, will be ſold a dark Grey Arab Colt 3½ years old, with Saddle and Bridle, belonging to the Eſtate of a deceaſed Officer.—Alſo, ſeveral Saddle Horſes.

Bombay, 21ſt September 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

HAVE
For Private Sale,

SOME very elegant painted Floor Oil Cloaths of different dimensions for Rooms; Verandahs and Stairs.

Bombay, 21ſt September 1814.

Rich Cut Glaſs Ware.

FROM BLADES & Co.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

HAVE
For Private Sale.

A moſt elegant Rich Cut Glaſs Deſert Service. - - - Rupees 850.
A moſt ſuperb Dinner Service of Cut Glaſs Ware to correſpond with the above - - - - - 850.
The above Sets will be ſold either together or ſeparate.

Bombay, 21ſt September 1814.

NEW GUNS & PISTOLS

FROM
JOSEPH & JOHN MANTON,
Boyce Kempt & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING,
viz.

A *DOUBLE* barrelled Gun from *JOSEPH MANTON* with Patent elevation Hammer, inverted Breeching & gravitating Stops. Platina Touch Holes & finiſhed in the completeſt manner; in Mahogany Caſe, furniſhed, Rs. 800.

A pair of beſt Piſtols from Ditto with Patent Hammers and Breeching, Platina Touch Holes, & finiſhed in the completeſt manner; in Mahogany Caſe, Rs. 500.

A beſt *Double* barrelled Gun from *JOHN MANTON* Platina touch holes, plated Breechings, improved hammers & in Mahogany Caſe complete, Rs. 600.

A beſt *Single* barrelled Gun from Ditto finiſhed as above, in Mahogany Caſe Complete Rs 300.

Bombay 21ſt September, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wedneſday, September 21, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE 26TH AUGUST, 1814.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Thomas Whitehill of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. Aſſiſtant to Alexander Bell Eſquire and Member of Council.

Lieutenant Parſlow, Linguiſt in the Hindooſtanee Language to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. is appointed Linguiſt to that Battallion in the Maratta Language alſo, from the 1ſt Inſtant.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15, SEPT. 1814.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 2d Regiment N. I. in conſequence of the death of Lieut. N. Tanner on the 21ſt ultimo.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.

Enſign Alexander Rind, to be Lieut. vice Tanner deceaſed,—Date of Rank 22d Auguſt.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH, Sc. to Gov,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

SAILED.—September 16th, Grab Ship Hamoody, Nacqudah Ebram Ally, to Cannanore.

Ditto Grab Snow Dadalay, Nacqudah Seedy Belal, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Colabah, on the 4th Inſtant, the Lady of Captain Chriſtopher Hodgſon, of the Artillery, of a Son.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1814.

SINCE our laſt, accounts have reached the Preſidency of the ſafe arrival, on the 6th inſtant, at Madras, of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Bengal*, Captain Nicholls, having parted with the *Prince Regent, Surry, Lord Keith & Alexander* off the Cape. She has brought out the following paſſengers viz.

Mrs. C. Hayes, Mrs. E. De Havilland, Mrs. Merecham, Miss C. Hayes, Miss Helen Hayes, Miss Mary De Havilland, Miss Martha De Saumarez, Miss M. Athall, Miss E. M. Bulean, Miss Alexander, Miss Creighton, Major De Havilland, J. N. Watts, Eſq. Senior Merchant, Colonel Crossdill, Messrs James Thomas, and A. F. Huddleston, Writers—Mr. D. S. Young, Aſſiſtant Surgeon—Messrs. Frederic Blundell, and W. Brooke, Cadets for Madras—Messrs, Ed. Presgrave, and G. C. Low, W. Wilkinson, J. F. Elliston, R. Creighton, Writers—Messrs, R. B. Burton, J. S. Winfield, Charles Benny, Cadets for Bengal—Messrs. H. Baker, and Heighley, Aſſiſtant Surgeons—J. H. Jollies, and F. J. Gill, Free Merchants, Mr. White.

We are led to underſtand that a Son of Archdeacon Barnes, of Exeter, has been appointed to the Archdeaconry of this ſettlement.

For the information of our military friends we have publiſhed, in a ſupplement, what we conceived would be conſidered by them as the moſt intereſting part of the general orders lately iſſued, in the military department at Calcutta, by His Excellency the Honourable the Vice Preſident in Council.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Camp, 29th Auguſt 1814.

In a London Periodical publication for 1812. I obſerve a handſome tribute to the memory of the late General R. Crawford, in which it is ſtated—"There cannot be a ſtronger proof of "the regard the Light diviſion bore him than "the following circumſtance—Upon his return "to Portugal laſt Spring he joined his diviſion "when the Army was drawn up to receive "Maſſena's attack at Fuente D'Honore, and "as ſoon as he appeared at their head, the "whole diviſion gave him three Cheers in preſence of the enemy."

Let an officer, Mr. Editor, accuſtomed to command, ſuppoſe himſelf in the late General's ſituation, on receiving this ſpontaneous demonſtration of the affection and confidence of thoſe committed to his charge, and let him then declare, if he can fancy to himſelf a circumſtance in life which would give riſe to more proud & enviable feelings—What then muſt have been the Gallant Generals ſenſations, when the moſt diſtinguiſhed diviſion of the Britiſh Army, on the eve of Battle gave him ſuch a proof of their regard, a regard, the expreſſion of which, was not to be controled by the diſtant reſpect inculcated by military diſcipline.—It is the opinion of ſome, that the Britiſh Code of military regulations, from the haughty, or more properly ſpeaking, diſtant carriage, which they direct from the officer to the Soldier, are averſe to an enthuſiaſtic attachment between theſe ranks, which is found ſometimes to produce the fineſt effects in War, but I concieve this remark more applicable, to Regimental officers, (if applicable at all) than to thoſe who arrive at the higher ranks, an idea countenanced by the popularity of moſt of our Generals who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late campaign. Whatever may lead to this ſort of connexion between officer and ſoldier, is of intereſt, as it is honourable in a private point of view, and productive of the moſt important public benefit.

AN OLD DRUM-STICK.

Engliſh Extracts.

Proviſions at Havre are very moderate—Prime beef 4d. per lb. veal 2½d. per lb. and mutton 6d. per lb. good fowls 3s. per couple, turkies 6s. per couple, eggs 30 for aſhilling, port wine 15d. per bottle, Champaign 4s. per bottle, brandy 7s. per gallon. Havre is much deſerted a conſiderable number of the houſes being ſhut

It is ſaid that Lord Caſtlereagh has obtained a liſt of perſons reſident in Great Britain, who were actually receiving ſtipends for intelligence tranſmitted to France. *(Morning Chronicle.)*

Orders, we underſtand, have been given by Government for the ſhipment of 30,000 ſtand of arms from the Tower, for America.

Miniſters, it is ſaid, have given the American commiſſioners to underſtand, that they will enter into no diſcuſſions with them, until the queſtion of the hoſtages has been diſpoſed of, as they are determined it ſhall make no part of the negociations for peace. What courſe Mr. Gallatin and his colleague will purſue, in conſequence of this reſolution on the part of Government, we are not prepared to ſtate.

Fatalism ſeems to have had an extraordinary aſcendancy over the mind of Buonaparté. In one of his diſpatches from Egypt, he obſerves. "General of Brigade Muireur, in ſpite of the moſt earneſt remonſtrances, impelled by a fatality, which I have frequently remarked in men whoſe hour is come would go alone to a hillock about 200 yards from the lines.—Behind it were the Bedouins, by whom he was aſſaſſinated."

(April 16th.)

The grand Subſcription Fete, in honour of the Peace, is to be given at Burlington Houſe and Gardens, the uſe of which the Duke of DEVONSHIRE has, in the handſomeſt manner, given for the occaſion. The Committee are of opinion, that the number of perſons at the Ball ought not in any caſe to exceed eighteen hundred; they propoſe that the number of tickets iſſued to members of the Club ſhould be fifteen hundred, which in the event of three hundred ſubſcribers, will furniſh (including his own) five tickets to each ſubſcriber. In the event of the ſubſcription not being full on the 10th May it is propoſed that ſuch members as wiſh may take double ſubſcriptions.—The Stewards are.

Duke of Argyle, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Buccleugh, Duke of Devonſhire, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Newcaſtle, Duke of Portland, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Winchelſea, Lord de Clifford, Lord Sydney, Lord Henley, Earl of Yarmouth, Mr. Villiers, Earl of Shaftesbury, Marquis Huntly, Sir George Talbot, Earl of Limerick, Earl of Shannon, Lord J. Thyne, Mr. J. Manners, Earl Conyngham, Sir John Shelly, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Caſſilis, Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Freemantle, Sir Richard Burrough, Sir G. Warrender, Lord Boringdon.

THE COURIER,—APRIL 20th 1814.

A Meeting was held yeſterday, of the Gentlemen intereſted in the French funds prior to the acceſſion of Buonaparté. Mr. Impey, who is one of the largeſt claimants (as repreſenting the family of Sir Elijah), was called to the Chair. He ſtated the progreſs of the buſineſs connected with theſe claims ſince the year 1802, and computed the extent of the demands, on Engliſh account, at ſomething below 2,000.000l. ſterling. In the ſequel it was propoſed and agreed that a ſubſcription ſhould be opened to proſecute the claims; that a Committee ſhould be appointed to conduct the buſineſs: that an Agent ſhould be reſident at Paris, who is to be rewarded by the proportion of one per cent. upon the ſum recovered—the remuneration not to exceed 10,000l.; and further, it was determined that a Memorial ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, XVIII. in favour of theſe claimants. The Memorial was prepared and read; it ſtated ſtrongly the injuſtice of the Government under Buonaparté contraſting it with the juſtice ſhewn to the French holders in the Britiſh funds.

BOITZENBURG, NEAR HAMBURGH, MARCH 22.

(FROM A LETTER.)

"I left Hamburgh on the 16th, having received orders to quit my houſe in 24 hours, as it was to be burnt down. The ſmall quantity of wearing apparel and a few louis, which was all I could ſave, were taken from me on the way by French plunderers, and I arrived here with my children with hardly clothes to cover us. God knows whether I ſhall ever recover what I have left in Hamburgh. No words can expreſs the horrid ſituation of that unfortunate city. Bread and meat are not to be had at any price; theſe are reſerved for the garriſon and *employés*. Butter coſts 5s. 6d. Engliſh per pound; an egg 10d.; potatoes 4d. per pound. Tallow is melted for butter, and coſts 2s. 8d. per pound. Milk is not to be had.

"The inhabitants have long ſince been forced to reſign their houſes. Horſe-fleſh is only given to ſoldiers. Even the moſt of the garriſon horſes are killed. If a horſe drops in the ſtreet, hundreds of people fall upon it, and cut off pieces. In many ſtreets lay the ſkeletons of ſix or eight horſes, which ſpread a dreadful ſtench.

"From 80 to 100 perſons die daily in the hoſpitals. The nurſes hardly ever hold out above three days: and as people are afraid to apply for this employment, men, and ſtill more, women, are ſeized in the ſtreets, and compelled to attend in the hoſpitals.

"All the houſes left by the inhabitants are turned into barracks; the mere ſkeletons only remain of them. No wine or brandy is allowed to be ſold. From one merchant they took lately 2000 hogſheads of wine. The ſoldiers get wine in abundance. Even the ſhips in the harbour are burnt: a great merchant had a new ſhip that had coſt him 90,000 marcs (60000 guineas); he begged Davouſt not to burnt it—"No ſaid he ſwearing, "I will leave it for the Ruſſians, and the ſame night he had it burnt; the poor man has almoſt loſt his ſenſes. Many citizens have been ſhot for murmuring at theſe cruelties; many have received 50 to 100 blows with a cane; their property has been confiſcated, and themſelves driven out of the city. Woe to our oppreſſor!"

The following is an extract from an Antwerp Paper called the *Journal du Departement des deux Nethes*. The Editor of that Paper we may venture to say, ſtands alone in his opinion. The Emperor of Auſtria deſerves the thanks and the applauſe of all Europe.—The Editor of the Paper in queſtion ſets out by ſaying, that his columns are now freed from all influence. He then, after announcing the merited fall of the Tyrant, ſays.

"But what ſoul can refuſe to ſhare the misfortunes of his virtuous ſpouſe, this female, whoſe elevated character would have formed the pride of his family, Maria Louiſa, who ſucceeded in captivating the love of her adopted country, and whoſe every care was directed to ſoften the ſavage heart of her ſpouſe. Her father alone has ſhewn himſelf inſenſible to ſo many ſublime qualities; her father alone has abandoned her to the vengeance of the enemies of his own houſe. Who, beſides Francis, would have ſhut his eyes to the ſpectacle of a daughter precipitated from her throne, purſued captive, and ſtill greater in proportion to her misfortunes.

"There are not wanting, however, flatterers who do not bluſh to vaunt this noble ſelf-denial of the Emperor of Auſtria, who would make it in him a merit to have twice ſacrificed this Princeſs, who was formerly the object of his tendereſt affections. There are not wanting flatterers who praiſe his having immolated the honour of his daughter, when a ſingle word from him would have maintained her as Regent on the firſt throne of the univerſe; who applaud his having placed his grandſon amongſt thoſe unfortunate beings whom opinion condemns to bluſh for their birth; who laſtly felicitate him in preparing for his country thoſe chains which he comes to bring us, in putting an end to the only alliance which could in future defend it againſt the invaſion of the Scythians and Sarmatians.

(April 23d.)

THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT,

AND GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, AND HONOURS PAID TO THE KING OF FRANCE.

Thurſday at five o'clock, his Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent held a Privy Council. A Proclamation was agreed upon, and will be publiſhed with all poſſible ſpeed, for taking off all reſtrictions from the ports in France and Italy, and declaring them all to be perfectly free. At a few minutes before ſix o'clock a Guard of Honour, under the command of Colonel Mercer, marched into the court-yard of Carlton Houſe, with the Band of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards in their State uniforms, the whole of them wearing white cockades, playing the tune of "The White Cockade." They afterwards played the favourite piece of "King Henry the Fourth, as appropriate to the day.

At a quarter paſt ſix o'clock, his Majeſty the King of France arrived at Carlton Houſe in the following proceſſion:

Two of the Royal Horſe Guards; the Prince Regent's carriage and a pair of bays, with his Majeſty's attendants; the Prince Regent's ſtate chariot (Prince of Wales's), and pair of bays, with more of his Majeſty's attendants; the Prince Regent's (Prince of Wales's) ſtate carriage, drawn by ſix beautiful Arabian black horſes, in red harneſs, ornamented with white ribbons, a Groom to each horſe. Four Footmen, the whole of the ſervants with white cockades. In this carriage were the King, accompanied by the Prince De Conde and the Duke De Bourbon. His Majeſty was eſcorted by a numerous party of the Royal Horſe Guards, in the ſame manner as attending their own Sovereign, with their colours decorated with white ribbon.

On the King entering the Court-yard, the guard of honour preſented arms, and the band ſtruck up God ſave the King. The Prince Regent and his Court came out to receive his Majeſty on the temporary platform, erected under the grand porch, covered with ſcarlet cloth to receive the King on, as his Majeſty is ſtill afflicted with lameneſs. The Prince Regent was attended on this memorable occaſion, by—

The Royal Dukes, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral of the Biſhops, his Cabinet Miniſters; the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice Chamberlain, the Maſter of the Horſe, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Steward, the Treaſurer of the Houſehold, the Comptroller of the Houſehold, Viſcount Melbourne, the Lord in Waiting; Mr. Herbert, the Groom in Waiting; Earl Harrington, Gold Stick; Earl Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Colonel Bloomfield Clerk Marſhal and principal Equerry; General Hammond, Equerry in Waiting; Maſter Smith Page of Honour; Silver Stick in Waiting, &c.

The Prince Regent handed the King and his Royal relatives from their carriage, and when the Prince Regent had got hold of the King of France's hand, the populace in Pall-mall gave three cheers, which the Sovereigns acknowledged by turning round and bowing, the band continuing playing "*God ſave the King.*" They then entered Carlton Houſe, when the Prince Regent having conducted the King to his Royal cloſet retired to robe, and prepare for holding a chapter of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter. The Knights of the Order preſent, and the Officers of the Order being arranged according to their reſpective degrees, proceeded through the ſuit of ſtate rooms in grand proceſſion to the Throne-room.

The Prince Regent took his ſeat in a ſuperb ſtate chair at the head of a table. The Knights then bowed to his Royal Highneſs, and took their ſeats according to their rank in order.

The Chancellor opened the Chapter, by reading the Statute under which the Order is held, & then ſaid he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform the Chapter that a new Member ſhould be elected. The Members of the Order preſent anticipated his Royal Highneſs's wiſh upon this occaſion, and diſpenſed with the uſual form of election, and they unanimouſly declared his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the XVIIth, King of France, duly elected a Member of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.—Upon this occaſion, ſome of the ceremonies were diſpenſed with and others were altered. Inſtead of the Junior Knights returning to introduce the King, as is the caſe on ordinary occaſions; the two Senior Knights, in the perſons of their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York and Kent, retired to introduce the King from the Prince's Cloſet, attended by the King at Arms. Their Royal Highneſſes preſented the King to the Prince when his Majeſty knelt on a crimſon cuſhion, the Prince waved his ſword of the ſtate, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on his Majeſty and afterwards placed the Garter of the Order between the King's left knee and calf.

The Chancellor then pronounced the uſual admonition to his Majeſty.

The King and the Engliſh Royal Family then retired to the Prince Regent's cloſet, where the King was pleaſed to take off his French Order from his own perſon, which is in Engliſh called the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, and inveſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York with it, in the ſame manner as an inveſtitute of our Order of the Bath takes place.

The Duchess of D'Angouleme. attended by Lady Sydney, one of the Queen's Ladies in Waiting, arrived in the Queen's carriage to dinner.

The Queen, Princeſſes Elizabeth, Mary, Charlotte, &c. followed ſoon after to dine with the King. At nine o'clock there was a dreſs party, which did not break up till a late hour.

THE GRAND DINNER AT CARLTON HOUSE.

The grand Dinner given by the Prince Regent to the King of France, on Thurſday, conſiſted of Royalty only, comprising, beſides his Royal Highneſs—

The Queen of Great Britain, the King of France, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Conde, the Dukes of Bourbon, York, and Kent, the Duchess D'Angouleme, Princeſſes Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte, & her Imperial Highneſs the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh.

The King of France retired a few minutes before one o'clock; he was attended to his carriage by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Kent, the Prince's Officers of State, with their ſtaves of office, the Prince of Conde, the Duke De Bourbon, and his Majeſty's ſuite. The Duke of Gloucester's Band ſtruck up "God ſave the King," and thoſe in attendance in the Court-yard gave three cheers *(Bell Meſs. April 26th)*

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived this morning. The following intelligence is in oppoſition to that by the Dutch Mail, which encouraged a belief that Prince CHRISTIAN had determined to abandon his deſign upon Norway.

"GOTTENBURGH, APRIL 30.

"The Diet in Norway ſtill continues, though only to regulate and fix on the Conſtitution. Prince CHRISTIAN has been choſen King, and will be called hereafter CHRISTIAN FREDERICK the Firſt, of Norway. Admiral BILLE paſſed here yeſterday from Copenhagen to Norway with poſitive orders from the King of DENMARK to the PRINCE to give up Norway, with all its fortreſſes, &c. to Sweden, on pain of being treated as a traitor to his King and Country."

Moſt of our cotemporaries are talking of the preparation for the celebration of the general peace. That a general peace is indeed a ſubject for congratulation we do not of courſe, mean to deny; but let us firſt have an inſight into the terms. We know enough to be able to ſtate that they will be founded upon the baſes of the ancient limits of France ſo far as they relate to France upon the Continent—France as ſhe was in 1789 or in 1792. But is this principle meant to be extended to her Colonies? That is what concerns us. Ruſſia will get an extenſion of territory, Pruſſia get back her own with additions, ſo will Auſtria—But what are we to have? It may perhaps appear ſomewhat ungracious to ſuggeſt a ſingle thought which might damp the general joy, or awaken a ſingle fear where the reins are ſo fully given to hope. The line of diſcuſſion we have purſued, does, however, on this occaſion, require us to express ſome fears that the glow of generous feeling which has been excited by ſo many important, and, as to many of the circumſtances, unlooked for occurrences; the ſatisfaction which a virtuous people feel on the fall of elevated villainy, and the pleaſure which the reſtoration of a legitimate and reſpectable ſovereign to his throne could not fail in this country to excite, may have tended to lull thoſe ſuſpicions and jealouſies of France, which ought ever to wake in the breaſt of a Briton, and to diſpoſe both the public and the miniſtry to a falſe and miſchievous principle, which has been ſanctified under the name of *generoſity*. We have no objection to all for which that is the term, when properly underſtood, and we have certainly no wiſh to perpetuate feelings of enmity or revenge towards France. It is perhaps the beſt *political* reaſon which can be given for our joy at the reſtoration of the Bourbons, that we can be at peace with France under the ancient family more in the *ſpirit of peace* than when under a baſe and unprincipled uſurpation. But let us not ignorantly forget that though BUONAPARTE be overthrown, France is ſtill the ſame; that ſhe is radically and ſyſtematically our enemy; and let us not in the folly of our good nature pour thoſe gifts and offerings into the hands of France, becauſe ſhe has been compelled by her ſufferings to eaſe herſelf of the load of an oppreſſor, which may ſtrengthen her for future aggreſſions.

France is to be placed as before the war; this ſeems to have been the principle of the Allies, when negociating with BUONAPARTE. We then heard it echoed from one to another, that England was the only power who had ſacrifices to make, and that ſhe was willing to make them. If ſhe was preſumed to poſſeſs this degree of good nature when BUONAPARTE was the perſon propoſed to remain on the Throne of France, at leaſt ſhe is not expected to narrow her generoſity, now it is filled by a BOURBON. Now it may be very magnanimous in the Allies to propoſe that England ſhould give back to France, all her conquered colonies; but for ourſelves we ſee not why a Britiſh ſtateſman ſhould admire this magnanimity of making free with other people's property, or what juſtice to the nation there is in ſuch propoſals. It is eaſy enough for thoſe powers who have nothing to ſurrender in order to accompliſh the object to ſpeak of placing France as before the revolution; but it muſt be ſhown why all the Allied Powers ſhall depart from the conteſt with the fruit of ſucceſs in their pockets, and Great Britain ſhould go away rather ſtripped and muleted than rewarded for her honourable perſeverance, or rather ſuffered to enjoy the fair acquirements of her own inſulated valour and exertions. Why, when Ruſſia gets Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Auſtria and Pruſſia old territories which they had for ever given up for loſt, England, whilſt all others gain, ſhould loſe? Why, when they increaſe their power, ſhould ſhe diminiſh her's? We have ſeen no reaſon given which is not too abſurd to anſwer. England has made ſacrifices, ſhe has been for twenty years making ſacrifices for the independence of Europe, why then ſhould ſhe be required to make additional ones. Her vaſt national debt ſhows the ſacrifices ſhe has made, and if Auſtria. Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, can plead pecuniary ſacrifices alſo, we ſhall demand why they are to be allowed to balance them with an extenſion of territory, whilſt Great Britain is to retain her debt, and at the ſame time diminiſh her poſſeſſions? The groſs injuſtice of the requiſiton, and the groſs folly of countenancing it by the cant of not being behind in magnanimity is moſt apparent from the conſideration, that there is no reciprocity inplied in ſuch an arrangement as ſhall reſtore the conquered colonies to France. The other Allies gain independence and territory by the defeat of the French; but Great Britain gains neither. She was independent before, and would have remained ſo; ſhe had loſt no territory, and therefore had none to recover. All ſhe gains is the liberty of trading with the Continent, and in that trade the Allies are as much intereſted as ſhe, and are we then to purchaſe from France this liberty by the ceſſion of colonies; when France has no right and now no power to prevent us from enjoying? In every view of the idea ſuch ſurrender is preposterous.

(Courier May 6th.)

BIOGRAPHY OF LOUIS XVIII. KING OF FRANCE.

It is with heartfelt pleaſure that we hail the era which enables us to give the biography of a legitimate *King* of France, in thus preſenting our readers with a ſlight ſketch of the venerable and venerated Louis Staniſlaus-Xavier, to whom the *Grace of God* ſeems now to have offered the throne of his anceſtors. We call him venerable, not only from rank and ſufferings, but alſo from years, as he was born on the 17th of November, 1755, being the ſecond ſon of the then Dauphin of France.

From a long line of anceſtors he inherited the name of Louis; that of Staniſlaus was derived from his great grandfather Staniſlaus Duke of Lorraine and King of Poland, whoſe only daughter, Maria Leſsinſki, was Queen to Louis the 15th; whilſt that of Xavier was taken from the Electoral family of Saxony, his own mother, Maria Joſepha, being daughter to the Duke of that ancient diviſion of the German Empire. Whilſt yet a child, he was deſignated by the title of Count de Provence, which he changed for *Monſieur*, when the death of his grandfather Louis the 15th left the throne for his elder brother the late unfortunate Monarch; and, in conſequence of the death of his father, a loſs of a moſt ſerious nature, as the Dauphin was of the moſt eſtimable character, both as a man & a parent, he was thrown amidſt all the blandiſhments of a voluptuous Court, at an age when reaſon is generally ſuppoſed to yield to the paſſions. Notwithſtanding the danger of this ſituation, thoſe who knew him beſt, declare that his regard for virtue and religion was real & permanent, & that his reſpect for the rights and liberties of his countrymen was one of his earlieſt characteriſtics; indeed ſo conſpicuous, yet ſo unoſtentatious, was his deportment in general, that the well known Richelieu, is ſaid to have given him the name of the young Cato at an old Court, an appellation which, whether prompted by admiration or by ſarcaſm, was equally honourable to the ſubject of it.

Even during his grandfather's life time, as well as during the whole reign of his brother, the preſent French Monarch was alike diſtinguiſhed for his attention to ſcience and literature, and for his patronage of genius.

Monsieur appears not to have taken any active part in the politics of his native land, until the year 1787, when in the Aſſembly of the Notables, then firſt called together by Calonne, the French Premier, he declared himſelf hoſtile to all interference with noble and eccleſiaſtical privileges; but at the ſame time he was not forgetful of the welfare of the people, ſteadily maintaining that there was no neceſſity for any additional taxes to be laid on their induſtry, and always expreſſing his conviction that a few years of peace, of economy, and of regularity, would remove every financial difficulty.

So anxious was Calonne to have *his* plan of finance adopted, that he even went ſo far as to uſe the King's name in its favour, whilſt converſing with Monsieur upon the ſubject; but the anſwer of the latter was as rational as it was dignified—"My heart is alike my brother's and the people's; but my underſtanding is my own; as for my head, it is the King's!"

He went much further in converſing with Calonne upon the ſubject, and it is generally believed that the Miniſter was induced, by the force of his reaſoning, to lay aside much of the ſpeculative and viſionary part of his plans. Calonne, however went out; and ſucceeding Miniſters did not chooſe to pay attention to the modeſt advice of the unoſtentatious Prince, who mixed but little either with the gay or the political world, until he found it neceſſary not only to ſupport the juſt rights of the people, but alſo the neceſſary prerogatives of the Prince, well convinced that the two muſt ſtand or fall together.

Hitherto Monsieur had reſided ſome diſtance from Paris; but no ſooner did the horrors of the Revolution commence, in 1789, by the perſonal inſults to the King, obliging him to remove from Verſailles to the capital, than he gave up his retirement and became a reſident in the Luxembourg Palace, where he was perhaps, of men, the only real friend left to the unhappy Louis, as the Count d'Artois, now Monsieur, was then in Germany, whither he had emigrated with ſeveral others of the blood royal.

The conſpirators little knew the real ſpirit and reſolution of the late unfortunate Monarch; and ſuppoſing that the advice of Monsieur alone had prompted him to the dignified conduct of the moment, they uſed every means in their power to ſeparate them, or at leaſt to deſtroy the mutual confidence which ſubſiſted between the two brothers. For that purpoſe, La Fayette and his Party trumped up a plot about a Marquis de Favres, in which they boldly aſſerted that Monsieur was implicated. Favres was tried, and as Monsieur knew his innocence, he actually attended upon his trial to give evidence in his favour; but the Municipal Judges paid no attention to his proteſtations, and the unfortunate Favres fell a victim to the ambitious plans of La Fayette and Mirabeau, who, by this firſt revolutionary meaſure,—this firſt revolutionary trial and condemnation, ſucceeded in impoſing ſuch a belief on the people as they wiſhed, and raiſed ſuch an odium againſt the unfortunate Prince, that a regard to his own perſonal ſafety, when his exertions could no longer be of uſe to his brother, forced him to emigrate, which he was only able to do through the aſſiſtance of a friendly Swede, the Count de Farſen, paſſing by the way of Valenciennes into Brabant, but not until he had actually heard the act of accuſation againſt himſelf and all the Bourbons publicly cried about, having been printed at a jacobin preſs, evidently for the purpoſe of inſuring his and their condemnation. Nor did he even then *deſert* his brother, for the eſcape of the Royal Family was at the ſame time concerted, though it did not finally ſucceed.

No ſooner did Monsieur arrive at Coblentz, where he found his now ſole ſurviving brother, and the other Bourbon branches. than he immediately applied himſelf to the military arrangement, neceſſary for raiſing and organizing an emigrant force, under the auſpices of the German Emperor and other friendly Monarchs, a force which he took under his own immediate command, when the National Aſſembly thought proper to declare war againſt the world.

No ſooner was it known that Monsieur had emigrated, than the new Legiſlative Government decreed, that he had forfeited his eventual right to the Regency, if he did not return within two months; but he knew too well the character of thoſe he had to deal with to truſt to their mercy, an opinion too fatally verified in the murder of ſo many of the other branches of his family.

It is unneceſſary to recapitulate the events of the period between that and the year 1795, when the death of the Dauphin, or rather of Louis the 17th, preſented a vacant, but outraged Throne to the ſubject of our Biography, a Throne to which he was proclaimed the rightful heir, not only amongſt the loyal emigrants in Germany, but even in La Vendee, in the weſt of France itſelf.

Little proſpect, however, appeared of his being able to recover the Throne of his anceſtors and accordingly he made no ſerious attempts for it, but reſided quietly at the Court of Turin, having been for ſome years married to the daughter of the Sardinian Monarch. But even from this retreat he was driven by the advance of the Republican armies, when he retired, in 1796, to Verona, a city in the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

netian territories, where he lived *incognito*, as the Count de Lille: here indeed, his residence was of very short duration, as the insolence of the Usurper, then General Buonaparté, prompted him to demand his dismissal from the Venetian protection. To this demand the Senate of that ancient and once powerful State was obliged to agree; but not until the unhappy, yet spirited Monarch, had demanded admission to the Golden Book of the Senate, which contained the names of all the Venetian Nobles. In that book his great grandfather's grandfather, the gallant Henry the 4th, had once inscribed his name, and the name of Bourbon, and these the insulted Monarch disdainfully and justly erased from their records.

Even in his retreat from Vienna he seems to have been followed by republican vengeance, for we have seen it recorded that in the summer of 1797, whilst on his route through Germany, a foreign assassin or a female regicide washed for him there, and whilst standing at the window of an inn in an obscure village, a shot was fired which wounded him slightly in the head. His conduct on this occasion was most magnanimous, forbidding all search to be made after the villain, and saying that "it must either be a mistake or a premeditated crime—in the former case it would be cruel to pursue; and in the latter, as I have done no harm to any human being, the person who would murder me, has punishment enough in his own bosom, and wants my forgiveness more than I do his death!"

In the contest which Russia had with France in 1798, the late Emperor Paul found it expedient to acknowledge Louis the 18th as the just claimant to the throne of that country; and as it was his intention to assist him in recovering the throne of his ancestors, he offered him an asylum at Mittau in Livonia, a proposal which the unhappy Prince gladly accepted, as his health was considerably impaired by the privations, distresses, fatigues, and even the penury and want which he experienced in his noble adherence to the unfortunate loyalists of the Condean army, at whose particular request it was, that he was persuaded to indulge in a temporary repose.

The conduct of the Emperor Paul was at first magnanimous and generous in the extreme, as his royal guest was received and treated with all the honours which a Sovereign in his situation could possibly wish for, having not only a guard of native Russians appointed to attend upon him, but also one formed from the French noblesse, besides being permitted to draw around him as many of his loyal countrymen as he pleased, with whom the generous Prince shared in the most bounteous manner the liberal allowance which Paul had appropriated to his use.

Indeed so anxious was the Emperor to make every arrangement for his comfort and influence at the place of his residence, that the Governor of Mittau was actually placed under his orders, and he was even encouraged to assume so much of the personal functions of Royalty, as to have regular levees at which the noblesse of the neighbouring provinces were proud to attend; but such events could not long remain unknown to the French republicans, who were successful at length in acquiring an undue influence over the councils of Paul, whom they persuaded, first to distress the unhappy Monarch by withholding the payment of his pension, and afterwards to send him orders to depart from the Russian dominions; a journey for which they only allowed a week's preparation. All this was done at the instigation of that man whose recent downfall has restored Louis to the throne of his ancestors. With a pride highly honourable to himself, the insulted Monarch determined not to remain twenty four hours longer in the Russian dominions;—he felt not for himself, but he felt for those unhappy loyalists, whose sole dependence was upon his bounty, and as he could not relieve them, he resolved to set them a bright example of resignation to the will of Heaven.

But it was not only for his faithful subjects that Louis felt anxiety, for part of his own family claimed his attention, particularly, the amiable Duchess of Angouleme, his illustrious niece, who had long resided with him at Mittau, accompanied by her young husband. To her he explained his sad situation, and assured her that as he had not the means of travelling as he had formerly done, and as the little that he possessed would be necessary for the daily maintenance of those attached to him, so he would himself shew them an example how to bear misfortune, and would the next day leave Mittau with them, ON FOOT!

However the Duchess might venerate the magnanimity of her Uncle, yet she dutifully determined to save him, if possible, from personal inconvenience, and actually sold to a Jew a valuable box of diamonds, presented to her as a nuptial gift by her Imperial relations at Vienna; by which means she raised a sum that enabled her Uncle to travel comfortably, and also to provide for the present wants of those unhappy loyalists who were obliged to remain in the place.

In Prussia, Louis was treated rather as an enemy than as a friend; in fact, the Prussian Cabinet were afraid to shew him protection, and it was only at length by the forbearance of *Napoleon Buonaparté* that the King of France was permitted to reside for some time at Warsaw, in the habitation of a Monarch who had also been driven from his throne.

Whilst residing at Warsaw, in 1804, Napoleon had the audacity to send several messengers to him with proposals for a formal abdication of his claims to the French Crown,—that abdication which he himself has at last thought proper to make to an insulted nation;—but the dignified and virtuous indignation of Louis guarded him from so mean a complianoe; and when Meyer, the Prussian President, had the audacity to repeat the same proposal on the part of the Corsican, it has been well observed that the dignified answer of Louis was sufficient to convince the world that though fortune may desert virtue, and render it distressed or miserable, yet still she is unable to degrade or dishonour it.

After the accession of the present Russian Monarch to the throne of his ancestors, an agreeable change took place in the situation of the French King, as ample and liberal allowances were made for the support of his household, but of which Louis availed himself very sparingly with respect to his own accommodation; for, as a judicious biographer has observed there religion was his only solace, consoling him by its promises, whilst study improved the knowledge of one of the most humane and best informed amongst modern Princes—a Sovereign whose constancy and courage, during a long and unexampled adversity, have been only surpassed by his modesty and moderation, when surrounded by every thing that made rank illustrious, ambition tempting, and life desirable.

But even at Warsaw he was not permitted to remain undisturbed; for in the month of July 1805, a plot was formed by the now degraded, Napoleon, to get rid of those fears which hung about his usurped Throne, as a man of the name of Coulon, the keeper of a billiard table at that place, was offered a large sum if he would take an opportunity, in consequence of his intimacy with the cook of the royal kitchen, to throw some poison into one of the culinary vessels. To detail all the particulars of this plot would be far beyond our limits, but those who are curious about it will find a long and most curious detail in the third volume of the Revolutionary Plutarch, where a system of premeditated murder against every legitimate Prince in Europe is disclosed upon authority which can scarcely be doubted; nay such was Napoleon's determination to get rid of all the members of the House of Bourbon, that Coulin was offered additional rewards in case the Duchess of Angouleme and her husband should also fall victims to the same treachery.

Subsequent political events rendered it unsafe for Louis to reside upon the Continent, and his only resource was the *Land of real Liberty*, since which period he has always resided in this country, gaining the esteem and exciting the admiration of all ranks & parties in the State; for though political reasons, and the uncertainty of the issue of the war rendered it prudent that our Government should not ostensibly sanction the Bourbon claims, nor that the Princes of that House should be received at Court on public days, yet, a great degree of private friendship has always subsisted between the Princes of two, once rival Houses, but now we hope happily united in those bonds of personal friendship that will tend to the happiness of the subjects of each country, and operate powerfully to counteract those national jealousies which must still exist in a mutual communication between the two kingdoms even in a state of the most settled amity—for as long as patriotism exists in either, so long must there be jealous claims to national superiority. It is the nature of man, but we trust that henceforward instead of leading to warfare, it will only produce that generous emulation which must tend not only to the welfare of each state, but even of the world itself. Napoleon himself has often said that England and France *united* might *govern* the world—we trust that now they will conspire to bless it.

We have already noticed that Louis the XVIII. whilst Monsieur, was married to a daughter of the King of Sardinia, a match however which was not blessed with any issue. Since his Majesty's taking up his residence in this country he had the misfortune to lose this very estimable woman, who bore the misfortunes both of her paternal and maternal family with a degree of fortitude honourable to her rank, and to the sex of which she was an ornament.

That the reign of the restored Monarch may be along one, we sincerely wish—that it may be a happy one, we have confident hopes. A long and intimate residency in Great Britain of Louis, of his Princes and of his Nobles, must have fitted them for a judicious application of the principles and practice of real Liberty to France in her present state; whilst France herself, notwithstanding all her sufferings, must be in a fitter state to receive the blessings of liberty than she was in the early periods of an experimental Revolution.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1813."

(Continued from our last.)

CAMPAIGN IN THE PENINSULA.

From the period of the retreat of the allied troops into Portugal in the close of 1812, to the commencement of the ensuing summer, the armies opposed to each other in the Peninsula had remained, in a state of almost total inaction. The French were not in a condition to act offensively; and while the war in the north continued, had nothing more in view than to maintain the ground which they still occupied. But on the part of the allies, this interval was spent in vigorous preparations for an active and decisive campaign. Disappointment and mortification indeed had marked the concluding scene of that which had just elapsed; yet a general view of its result proved the successes which had crowned it to have been by no means fruitless. A large district of Spain, abounding beyond all others in population and resources, had been finally liberated; and the opportunity had been afforded of raising and disciplining from it a pretty considerable army. The Spanish government still exhibited no eminent proofs of vigour or capacity; yet a series of bitter experience had forced upon it the conviction of those leading errors in their policy, from which such fatal consequences had arisen. They felt at last the necessity of uniting all their military force under one head; and they became sensible also amid the mist of national prejudice, who that head ought to be. The nomination, which had taken place during the last campaign, of Lord Wellington to be generalissimo of the Spanish armies, was adhered to, and enforced. Thus was the whole military strength of the three nations united under the commander, who was undoubtedly best qualified to direct their operations. Independently of this advantage, the Spanish armies had become more efficient, in consequence of that sure, though, insensible process by which new levies are gradually converted into veterans. The tumultuary assemblages, which, at the commencement of the war, had fled at the first appearance of danger, could now contend on equal terms with the most highly disciplined troops in Europe. Spain therefore was at length able to join a large effective force to that which her allies were assembling for her deliverance. This latter, always formidable, was now raised considerably above what it had been at any former period. After the battle of Salamanca, reinforcements were sent, to the amount of upwards of twenty thousand men, which, though they did not arrive in time to follow up that success, or to avert the final disaster of the campaign, were now in readiness to take the field. Discipline had been restored by strict regulations, enforced during a long period of repose. The troops at present disposeable might be estimated at 80,000 British and Portuguese, with 40 or 50,000 Spanish regulars; while, as they advanced, a numerous guerilla force might be expected to co-operate. To these were to be added, on the other side of the Peninsula, an amount of 50 or 60,000 men, chiefly Spaniards indeed, but a great proportion of these trained under British officers.

The French force, on the other hand, was still by no means inconsiderable. In the utmost extremity of his affairs, Buonaparté had still clung to this guilty possession. Even after the flower of his armies were buried beneath the snows of Russia, and the legions of the north were pouring down in triumph on his subject states, he still did not withdraw troops to any considerable amount. Drafts were merely made, for the purpose of supplying officers to the immense levies then raising; and their place was supplied from the new conscription. After the armistice of Breslau however, when there appeared room to apprehend the hostility of Austria, some sacrifice on this side appeared necessary; and considerable detachments were made, for the purpose of reinforcing the grand army on the Elbe. Soult also, who had long had the chief direction of the war in Spain, and had conducted it with distinguished ability, was now called to another theatre; and, with the exception of Suchet, there no longer remained a French marshal in Spain. The force of the enemy was thus decidedly weakened, and it appeared possible to Lord Wellington, at one grand sweep, to liberate the Peninsula from its long thraldom, and drive all the French armies beyond the Ebro, and even the Pyrenees.

The allied forces were spread at this time over a very extensive line. Lord Wellington, with the main body of British and Portuguese, occupied wide cantonments along the northern frontier of Portugal. General Hill, with a part of the army, and with the Spanish force under Murillo, was posted in Estremadura. The second and third Spanish armies, commanded by the Duke del Parque and General Elio, were stationed, the one in La Mancha, and the other on the frontier of Murcia and Valencia. The force newly levied in Andalusia which was called the army of reserve, had set out from Seville under the command of General Henry O'Donnel, who from his exploits in Catalonia, had received the title of Conde de Abisbal. The Conde in consideration of his military services, had been raised to a place in the Regency; but his proceedings in that capacity had not given equal satisfaction. He had unfortunately three brothers all generals, but none of them endowed with the same talents for command as himself. To procure their appointment, was the result of a natural partiality; but their operations were attended with failures, the disgrace of which fell upon him. He lost in his new character the popularity gained in that which he had formerly exercised; and found it expedient to descend from a station, which did not become him, to another, in which farther glory might be earned. The nation, whose confidence he still retained in this capacity, hesitated not to place him at the head of the army of Andalusia.

To these different Spanish armies there is finally to be added the army of Gallicia, which was stationed on the frontier of that province. The chief command in this and the other northern provinces, had been conferred upon Castanos. It was at the particular recommendation and wish of Lord Wellington, that he had received this appointment. He was not a man of very brilliant parts, but extremely upright, zealous and patriotic; as well as attached to the English nation in so peculiar a degree, that to give him the command might be considered almost the same as giving it to Lord Wellington. The whole force of the north of Spain, which, besides the regular troops, comprehended numerous bands of hardy guerillas, might therefore be considered as completely under the controul of the British commander.

The positions of the allies formed thus a very wide semicircle round those which the enemy occupied in the centre of Spain. Upon this circumstance perhaps the latter founded their hopes of a successful resistance; conceiving, that by the rapid movement of their concentrated forces, they might baffle attacks made from such a variety of different quarters. The plan of the campaign however, which Lord Wellington had formed, was much more profound and judicious. General Hill indeed at first threatened Madrid; but as soon as the season for action arrived, he turned to the left, marched through the Puerto de Banos, and joined the main army which was assembled in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo. At the same time, Abisbal was proceeding through Estremadura; and the whole force of the allied armies directed its march northwards upon the line of the Douro. That river, the largest in Spain, had in the preceding campaign, proved an important barrier; and the French, who possessed along its northern bank a series of fortified positions, doubtless hoped for a considerable time at least to dispute the passage. Lord Wellington however, by a very able arrangement, completely provided against this obstacle. While the right wing of the army advanced through Salamanca along the country south of the Douro, the left, under Sir Thomas Graham, crossed at Torre del Moncarvo, within the Portuguese frontier, and pursued their march along the northern bank. This manœuvre turned all the posts which had been established along that line. The successive dispositions now made baffled at once all the provisions made by the enemy for arresting the victorious progress of the allies. Their detachments on both sides of the Douro, retreated precipitately; and Lord Wellington advanced without any obstacle, besides those which nature presented. On the 24th May, he broke up from Ciudad Rodrigo, and arrived on the 28th at Salamanca, near which place a small detachment of the French rear-guard, which had not retreated with sufficient promptitude, was cut off. On the 31st, the left wing, under General Graham, crossed the Esla, and, passing through Zamora, arrived on the 2nd at Toro. It had now formed a junction with the Gallician army, which comp[illegible] its extreme left. During the 3rd, Lord [illegible]gton halted at Toro, in order that the rear, which had been detained by the difficulties of crossing the Esla, might have time to close in. On the same day, the right wing, which had proceeded along the opposite bank, crossed the Douro by the bridge of Toro; and on the 4th, the whole army marched upon Valladolid.

The French force on the Douro being thus insufficient to stop the rapid advance of the allies, that at Madrid was placed in a very critical situation. By remaining there, it would soon be cut off from the other armies, and from the high road leading to the French frontier. The determination was therefore formed, to abandon the capital without a struggle. On the 27th, all the troops which were there & on the Tagus, began their retreat, and on the 3d, crossed the Douro. Although, however, all the French armies were thus united, they did not attempt to defend Valladolid or the passage of the Pisuerga; but continued their retreat without intermission till they arrived at Burgos. In front of that place all those corps which were called the armies of the centre of Portugal and of the north, were assembled; and as it formed the key of the north of Spain, and the last strong hold on this side of the Ebro, it seemed, that here, if any where, a great stand was to be made. The movements of the army evidently shewed, that they were sensible of its importance, and felt a disposition to defend it. Lord Wellington, after crossing the Pisuerga, allowed his army two days to repose from a march performed with almost unparalleled rapidity. He then pushed forward with the cavalry & light troops to reconnoitre the enemy's position, & to place them under the necessity of taking some decisive steps. They were found covering Burgos in a strong position, with their right at Hormaza, & their left on the heights of Estepar. The charge of British cavalry however soon turned both flanks, and obliged them to fall back behind the rivers Urbel and Arlanzan. If however they had any intention of receiving the allied army in this position, it was soon relinquished. In the course of the following night they withdrew their whole force through the town of Burgos, having first destroyed the works of the castle as completely as the short interval allowed; and on the following day, all their troops were in full retreat towards the Ebro.

Lord Wellington did not pursue along the main road, where the enemy would have been prepared to dispute the passage of the river, and where his progress would have been obstructed by the strong fortress and defiles of Pancorbo. As soon as he saw Burgos abandoned, he caused the whole army to make a movement on its left, by less frequented roads, with the view of passing the Ebro near its source. The enemy, to whom this manœuvre seems to have been unexpected, had made no provision for guarding these passages. Lord Wellington therefore crossed without opposition at St. Martin's Rocamunde, and Puente Arenas. He had now not only overcome the barrier of the Ebro, but was in a condition to threaten the rear of the enemy, and his communications with France.

The British general now directed his march upon Vittoria, which the French had made their central depôt in the frontier provinces. To oppose his progress, they hastily collected at Ficas and Espejo such troops as were in the neighbourhood, or could be thrown across from Pancorbo. These advanced to meet the allies; but though for the moment superior in number, they were quickly repulsed. On the 19th, he arrived at Subijana on the Bayas, when he was only 12 or 15 miles distant from Vittoria. The enemy had remained at Pancorbo, and seemed determined to maintain themselves, if possible, in that strong position. Seeing, however, the allied army on the point of establishing itself on their rear, they broke up from thence on the night of the 18th, and hastened to take up a position in front of Vittoria, which they effected on the 19th.

Lord Wellington spent the 20th in collecting his divisions which had been somewhat scattered by the rugged and difficult country through which they had hastily marched; and also in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, with the view to an attack on the following day. The whole front of the French army was covered by the river Jadara, which flowed in an irregular line from north-east to south-west, in front of Vittoria. The right wing occupied that city and its neighbourhood, and defended the passages over the river immediately leading to it. The centre and left extended downwards along the Zadora, terminating at a range of heights near the village of La Puebla. Upon these observations was founded the plan of attack for the following day.

The first operation of Lord Wellington was to occupy, by means of Murillo's Spanish division, the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested. In permitting this to be effected with little resistance, they seem to have committed a capital error, of which they immediately became sensible; and they made vigorous efforts, and poured detachment after detachment, in order to regain possession of them. Lord Wellington, however, supported the troops posted there in such a manner, that they were still able to maintain their ground. Meantime, under cover of the possession of these heights, General Hill crossed the Zadora, and was immediately followed by three other divisions higher up. These troops composing the main force of the army, and nearly all the cavalry and artillery, made dispositions for attacking both flanks of the enemy's centre. The French were not prepared for this attack; they had weakened their centre, for the purpose of making their fruitless attack against the heights on the left; & seeing that when thus hard pressed, their efforts to maintain this position would be unavailing, they abandoned it, & the whole of their centre & left retreated upon Vittoria. Meanwhile General Graham, with the British left, was carrying on those operations, which were to render victory decisive. The enemy had here a considerable force in advance of the Zadora, and occupying several strongly fortified villages, by which the high roads to Bilboa and Bayonne were defended. General Graham, whose force consisted chiefly of Portuguese troops, supported by the Spaniards under Longa and Giron, succeeded in expelling the enemy from all these positions, and driving him across the Zadora. The bridges however being strongly guarded, he was himself unable to gain the other side, until it had been cleared by the victorious right and centre. The left then crossed also, and joined in the pursuit.

In consequence of General Graham's success, the French were cut off from the high road into France, the most advantageous, and that, by which all their arrangements for retreating had been made. They were forced to retire by the more difficult and circuitous route of Pamplona, upon which they had made no provision of fortified positions to cover this movement. They had thus no means of making a stand at any one point for a length of time sufficient to enable them to carry away their artillery and equipments. Near Vittoria, therefore, the whole fell into the hands of the pursuers. Never was an army so completely stripped. Baggage, artillery, ammunition, camp equipage, all was taken, even vast quantities of treasure were thrown down the rocks, and collected by the pursuing troops. The allied army, in this most legitimate plunder, found some solid reward for the glorious toils through which they had passed. Of one hundred and fifty-three pieces of cannon, the enemy carried with him one gun and one howitzer only. They passed by Pamplona, but without stopping at that fortress, and pursued their retreat over the Pyrenees into France.

Having arrived at this point, we feel inclined to pause, and to take a general survey of that splendid career, by which an army setting out from the opposite extremity, effected in one month the liberation of Spain. Without admitting success as the infallible criterion of merit, it seems yet impossible not to allow, that this campaign was of the most brilliant character. The resistless progress of the allies was not effected by mere impetuosity, but was founded upon a plan, of which all the parts had been previously combined and calculated. The most masterly judgment appears in the arrangement, by which the whole army after threatening different points of the enemy's line, was suddenly collected in the North, to act upon their rear, and their communications with France. It appears equally in those by which the lines of the Douro and the Ebro were successively turned, and those powerful barriers rendered unavailing. The mere circumstance, that the French, after eight months of preparation, and with an army still so powerful, were unable at any one point to arrest, for a single day, the progress of the allies, seems clearly to indicate on which side lay the superiority of military skill. Arrived at Vittoria the fate of Spain was almost decided, yet is it impossible not to admire the skill employed in baffling the obstacles presented by a country of the greatest natural strength, of which the enemy had been long in possession. The promptitude with which the attack was made, compelled the enemy to engage, before all their force was fully united; for General Clausel was still with two divisions at Logrono, and General Fox with one division at Bilboa. The short sketch of the battle which we have given sufficiently shews the ability of the manœuvres, by which the French left and centre were driven from the advantageous ground which they occupied. Lastly the success of General Graham, evidently unforeseen and unprovided against by the enemy, rendered the victory complete. We discover in short, from beginning to end, a system of the most daring enterprize, so regulated by foresight and prudence, that, in no one instance, did its operations fail of the most brilliant success.

Lord Wellington, with the main body, followed the French force which was retreating by the route of Pamplona, and on the 27th, that place was invested. So little had the enemy foreseen the rapid sweep by which the allied army was to be carried to the crest of the Pyrenees, that this almost impregnable fortress, and grand key of the Peninsula, was left with provisions for only a very few months. Considering its strength, and the great loss that must have been incurred in reducing it by force, it appeared more advisable to employ blockade, which, from its unprepared state, could not be protracted to a very long duration. After a short interval, the charge of maintaining this blockade was committed to the army of reserve of Andalusia, commanded by the Conde de Abisbal. The Conde had previously reduced the fortress of Pancorbo, which still interrupted the communication of the allies, along the high road between Burgos and Vittoria. The castle being of great strength, he compelled it to surrender by cutting off the supply of water, and the garrison, amounting to 700 men, became prisoners of war.

General Clausel on the day of the battle, was with two divisions at Logrono, a considerable town upon the Ebro. The result of the action cut him off from the main body; yet he still lingered till the 25th, in hopes perhaps of finding an opportunity to make his way through. Lord Wellington thus conceived the hope of cutting off his retreat upon Saragossa, and detached a large force to Tudela upon his rear, while another body of troops marched direct upon Logrono, Clausel however then set out and proceeded with such expedition, that he reached Tudela before the allies, and had then the route open before him to Saragossa. The British troops discontinued the pursuit, and Clausel was followed by Mina, with numerous detachments of Spanish light troops. The French General did not attempt to make a stand at Saragossa; but leaving a detachment under General Paris, he passed by a circuitous route through Jaca across the Pyrenees, to rejoin the main body. Paris, on the approach of Mina, retreated in the same manner, leaving merely a garrison in the castle, which was soon compelled to surrender. Thus was recovered, almost without a struggle, this important city; so renowned for its immortal defence, which had cost two sieges and three armies to France. Thus clearly was it proved, that its bulwarks had not been those either of nature or art, but merely the invincible breasts of the men by whom it was defended.

While these events took place on the right of the army, General Graham, with the left wing, composed chiefly of Portuguese and Spaniards, advanced on the high road from Vittoria to Bayonne. The French now evacuated all their stations in Biscay, except Santona and St. Sebastian; and uniting their garrisons to the division of the army of the north, which was at Bilboa, they assembled a force somewhat more considerable than had at first been supposed. They made a pretty brisk stand in disputing the frontier positions. Their first effort was at the junction of the road from Pamplona with that from Bayonne; they posted themselves on a hill commanding these two roads, and seemed so determined to maintain it. A vigorous attack however by Lieut.-Col. Williams quickly dislodged them. The enemy then retreated into Tolosa, a town slightly fortified; and by barricading the gates, and occupying convents and large buildings in the [illegible], they succeeded in rendering it a strong position. It was necessary to bring forward a nine pounder, in order to burst open one of the gates. The allies entered; but it was already dark, and the troops of all the different nations were confusedly mixed and could scarcely be distinguished. The perplexity thus occasioned, enabled the French to escape with smaller loss than they must otherwise have incurred. The enemy now made their last stand on the Bidassoa, which forms here the boundary between Spain and France. They were driven across it by a brigade of the army of Gallicia under the command of General Castanos; and they burnt the bridge over the river. Port Passages, a harbour of considerable importance at the mouth of the Bidassoa, was then taken by Longa, and its garrison of 150 men made prisoners. A Spanish division then invested St. Sebastian.

A grand and auspicious crisis was now arrived in the Peninsular war. The French main army was driven out of Spain, without any prospect of its being able, in the present circumstances, to resume the superiority, while the two principal keys of the kingdom were invested, without any likelihood of being relieved. The happy termination of this hard struggle for national independence was therefore full in view. This was a most important event with reference to the interests of Britain, and to the general system of Europe. By forming on that side a mighty counterpoise to the ascendency of France, it had a decisive influence in restoring the lost balance of power. But with reference to Spain alone, every well-wisher to the human race must consider the issue as most auspicious. The cause of this country is not popular in Britain. The losses we have sustained in our wars there, the failure of expected military co-operation, the jealousy evidently entertained of our troops and commanders, were, above all in the eyes of the vulgar, sources of most natural alienation. But they who judge of events according to the general principles of human nature, and the experience of history, will see much to admire, not in the cause itself merely, but also in the manner in which it was defended. None was ever undertaken in such hopeless circumstances; none ever maintained under such a load of accumulated disasters. The mere circumstance that after such a series of defeats and losses, the Spanish force was more efficient than at any former period of the war, indicates a surprising pitch of constancy. The truth is, it was according to the nature of things that her troops should for a long time continue in an inefficient state, destitute as they were of discipline, of officers, of all that constitutes a veteran army. Time having gradually supplied these wants, they have recently contended on equal terms with those legions, which were the terror of Europe. With regard to the visible jealousy of British co-operation, this doubtless is to us a most irritating occurrence. But let us consult our own breasts. Would we, placed in the same circumstances, feel no portion of that jealousy, the existence of which, in the Spaniards, kindles such a glow of indignation. Supposing that Britain were invaded, and that a hundred thousand Russians were landed to defend it, would we look with no evil eye, even on these gallant auxiliaries? Would we observe with satisfaction the British army placed under the command, even of a Kutuzoff, or a Wittgenstein? These feelings then, which so grievously offend us, are natural feelings, and such as we ourselves in the same situation could not avoid shewing. They are connected even with those lofty sentiments of honour and pride, which first induced the Spaniards, without counting their strength, to set all the power of the tyrant at defiance. In Spain the flame was first lighted, which now burns throughout Europe with such brilliant lustre; to Spain, therefore, Europe ought ever to look with gratitude. There is another circumstance, which should make a stronger impression on the mind of Britons than it actually does. Spain, in shaking off a foreign yoke, has not re-established that system of slavish subjection under her own princes, by which it had been preceded. She has on the contrary, founded a representative government on the broadest basis, and with the most ample powers of any that now subsists in Europe. She has adopted the British constitution with only an addition, perhaps rather too considerable, to the strength of the popular branch. She contends therefore, not merely for national independence, a prize sufficiently high, but for a free and enlightened government, which would break the chains that have fettered her for ages, and would give scope to the vast capacities of improvement afforded by the happiest soil and climate in Europe. These motives are sufficient to inspire every British heart with the deepest interest in this cause, and to bury in oblivion those grounds of animosity, which have indeed been furnished somewhat too copiously.

From this brilliant career of the allies in the north of Spain, we must now turn to the operations which took place on the eastern coast of the Peninsula. In Catalonia and Valencia the French still maintained a very large force, and were in possession of numerous fortresses, some of which ranked with the strongest in Europe. The importance of this military force was greatly increased by the distinguished ability of Suchet, under whose command it was placed. This commander, though of a temper peculiarly adapted to offensive operations, had been compelled to intermit them by the deficiency of force and the urgency of his master's circumstances. He now occupied a position in front of Valencia, at St. Felipe, on the line of the Xucar. The allies on the other hand, had collected a very considerable force in and near Alicant. Several British and native regiments had been withdrawn from Sicily; a large force drawn from the population of the neighbouring provinces, had been organised in the Baliaric islands under British officers, and was now commanded by Generals Roche and Whittingham. These could act in combination with the second Spanish army under General Elio, which was drawn up along the frontiers of Murcia. They remained however in a state of inaction till the middle of April, when the Anglo-Spanish army under Sir John Murray came out of Alicant, and advanced to Castella. General Elio at the same time took post at Yesla and Villena. It appears, however, that these different corps had not been in a state of sufficiently close combination. Suchet, ever enterprising, saw the advantage which might be derived from the oversight. Collecting his whole disposeable force, he on the 11th of April attacked the corps of Gen. Elio unsupported by the rest of the allies; drove it with some loss from Yesla, and having invested the castle of Villena, compelled it, with its garrison of 1000 men, to surrender next day at discretion. Having thus succeeded as to the Spanish army, he proceeded to the attack of the British positions. On the 12th at noon he assailed the advanced posts at Biar, under Col. Adam. The resistance was vigorous, and was maintained against a superior force for five hours; and Col. Adam at length fell back upon the main body only in compliance with the orders of Gen. Murray. Suchet however, not disheartened by this warm reception, proceeded, on the following day, to attack the main position at Castella. It was one of considerable strength. The right of the allied army was defended along the whole front, by a deep ravine, while on the left, where the ravine terminated, it occupied a pretty extensive range of hills. Suchet began by threatening the right with a strong body of cavalry. The allied force however remained secure in its strong position, and declined an encounter upon this ground. Suchet then, with all his columns united, made a desperate attack against the range of hills, upon which the left was posted. The allied force, consisting of Col. Adam and General Whittingham's divisions, repulsed the onset in the most gallant manner; the enemy were completely driven back, and forced to commence a hasty retreat. As his superiority in cavalry gave him great advantages for proceeding in the direction of Alicant, General Murray commenced a flank movement by Alcoy, in hopes of reaching first the entrenched camp at St. Felipe. It is stated, however, that the French having reached Alcoy only a quarter of an hour before the allies, this plan was frustrated. Sir John Murray then returned to his position.

In this action Suchet for the first time experienced the valour of British troops; and in contending with them, was for the first time deserted by his invincibility. The allied army however did not make any attempt to follow up its success. The retreat from Alicant indeed appears to have been made with the view of pushing forward in the direction of Valencia, so as by seconding the grand operation in the north of Spain, and of preventing Suchet from detaching any of his force in that direction. About the same time, however, that Lord Wellington began to move from Salamanca, Sir John Murray, under his direction, undertook a new plan of operations. On the 30th of May, he embarked at Alicant the whole force under his command, and sailed, on the 31st, for the coast of Catalonia. At the same time the Duke del Parque, with the third Spanish army, united himself with General Elio, for the purpose of pressing upon Valencia and the army of Suchet.

The combined force landed on the 3d June at Salou Point, and immediately invested Tarragona. At the same time a detachment was sent against the fort of St. Felipe, which commanded the principal road leading from Tortosa. This service was successfully accomplished by the exertions of Col. Prevost and Captain Adam of the Invincible. Meantime Sir John Murray continued for eight or ten days the siege of Tarragona; but the place still held out, and there appeared no prospect of reducing it, till after an interval of the same duration. Intelligence was then received that General Mathieu had set out from Barcelona with 9 or 10,000 men, and had, on the evening of the 14th, passed through Villa Franca on his way to Tordrello, only twenty miles distant from Tarragona. It was also learned, that Suchet, with nearly the same force, had passed through Valencia, and was evidently on his way to operate a junction with Mathieu, and attack the allied army. On considering these circumstances, Sir John Murray conceived it impossible to accomplish his object, and determined to re-embark his troops without delay. So urgent did the danger appear to him, that a considerable proportion of the cannon was left in the trenches; left, by the delay of a day, the change of weather, or the arrival of the enemy, should render the re-embarkation impossible.

No sufficient light has yet been afforded to enable us decidedly to form a judgment on a transaction so humiliating to the British arms. A Court-martial was expected, but none has hitherto been held; and it would rather seem, that Sir John's friends are availing themselves of the oblivion into which more interesting subsequent events have thrown this expedition, to avert all enquiry into the conduct of it. The first question which strikes us is, what claim this commander has to be placed in the station which he then occupied? The public in general, so far as we know, were for the first time apprised of his existence by learning that he had received a command, second only to that of Lord Wellington. Envious obscurity had covered the military exploits, if any, which he had hitherto achieved. Hereditary wealth, we have understood, gave him the control of five or six votes in Parliament; and so long as commanders are chosen from such motives, similar results may be confidently expected. In this view of the case, we feel no great anxiety that Sir John Murray's misconduct, however great it may be, should be visited on his own head. There is little doubt, that he acted to the best of his weak judgment; and if his incapacity had remained a secret to others, it were quite too much to suppose, that the discovery should proceed from himself. The blame rests with those alone who, from such motives as we hinted at above, were induced to commit such great interests into the hands of one, of whose capacity to conduct them no experience had been afforded.

In considering the expedition more particularly, we would observe, that it seems scarcely possible to avoid the suspicion of some error, either in the conception or execution of it. From the moment that the British landed so great a force at Tarragona it became obvious to the plainest capacity, that both from Valencia, and from Barcelona, all the French disposeable troops would be instantly drawn towards that point; that every other object would for the time be considered as secondary. What amount they could thus assemble might, with any tolerable information, have been easily ascertained. If then that amount was such, that the British force could not even think of facing it, this expedition was from the beginning quite hopeless; it could serve no purpose whatever to undertake it. At the same time we entertain doubts, whether the disparity was so very extreme, as Sir John Murray seems to have apprehended. A great part of his troops was indeed Spanish; but they were disciplined and commanded by British officers, and have shewn repeatedly that they were capable of successfully maintaining a contest with those of the enemy. The two armies on sides, which were to be united against him, came from opposite and distant quarters; and the British were in possession of all the high roads by which they could communicate. An active commander might have seized the opportunity of striking a blow before the junction; and certainly the difficulties were such as must have interposed a considerable delay before it could be effected. With regard, above all, to the leaving of the cannon in the trenches, it surely behoved a commander to pause, before he exposed the British arms to so signal a dishonour. No enemy was at hand, nor was there cause to dread, that they would soon be able to bring forward any thing like a superior force. The only danger was, lest the weather, at present favourable, should change, and become unfit for embarkation. Of this point, Admiral Hallowell was the natural judge; and his opinion it appears was decidedly for remaining. He even engaged, provided Sir John would merely delay his departure till night, that he would bring off every cannon. But the general, having taken his part, immediately put it in execution, a resolution in which, with the information possessed by us, we can see no symptoms of any thing but the most frightful panic.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE Proprietors, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 21st 1814.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH 1814.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUG. 13th 1814.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of General Letters, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department; under dates the 15th and 18 February 1813, be published in General Orders.

Letter to Mr. Secretary Ramsay, 3d Dec. 1811.

Submitting memorial from Major Genl Palmer, in behalf of himself and the other Major Generals of the Bengal Establishment who are not employed on the staff, soliciting the restoration of the batta of Colonel.

92. Being at all times willing to shew every proper degree of indulgence to old and meritorious Servants; we authorize you to allow the Major Generals in our Service whilst residing in India, but not employed on the Staff, to draw the Batta of their Regimental Rank, in addition to their Pay and Off-reckonings, when entitled to the latter Allowance.

93. This Allowance to commence from the date of its notification in General Orders.

Seperate Letter, 25th Feb. 1814.

Paras (1 a 7) Major Genl. John Garstin, continued in command of the Corps of Engineers, notwithstanding his promotion.

128. Having reconsidered our former Orders on the subject of the employment of General Officers of Engineers and Artillery, (as contained in Paragraphs 88 a. 93 of our Military Letter to Bengal. dated 12th July 1805) we have for the following reasons, as well as for those stated in the Paragraphs, to which we are now adding, resolved to alter the Regulations heretofore laid down on that subject.

129. The operation of the Military arrangements of 1796, which regulates the promotion of Officers in our Service (after attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel) by the General Brevets, issued by His Majesty, necessarily throws out of active employment all those Officers of the line who attain the rank of Major General, and who are not selected to fill the situations and to exercise the duties of General Officers on the Staff.

130. It was an erroneous extention of this Rule, we conceive, as applied to the Corps of Artillery and Engineers, which led in its consequences, to the occasional nomination of Officers of those Corps to be Generals on the Staff; not only to the prejudice of the Officers of the line, but to the obvious disadvantage of the public, by detaching them from those branches of the service in which their experience was likely to be most useful.

131. We understand that, although it is not the practice of His Majesty's Service, to invest the Officers of Engineers and Artillery with the command of Districts, yet neither is it the practice to exclude them altogether from employment, after they have attained the rank of General Officers. In this rank they are still eligible to be called into Service, and to exercise the functions of command, limited however to the duties and details of their own particular Corps.

132. Under these considerations we have thought it advisable to annul the existing Regulations, on this subject, both as they respect the eligibility of Officers of Artillery & Engineers to be employed on the General Staff and the prohibition against their continuing to conduct the details of the rank of General Officers.

133. We therefore direct, that no General Officer of Engineers or Artillery be hereafter put upon the General Staff of the Army, but that you select from among the General Officers of Engineers and Artillery, and the Officers actually at the head of those Corps at the time, whether General Officers or not, such Officers as you may think most fit to conduct the duties of those Corps respectively.

134. Such General Officers of Engineers and Artillery will of course be relieved every four years, according to the practice which prevails among the General Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, selected for the Staff, unless some special reason shall occasionally exist for deviating from the Rule; of which of course you will duly advise us.

135. With a view to prevent any interference with the Commands of Officers on the General Staff of the Army, we direct that when General Officers of Engineers or Artillery shall be appointed to the Command of their respective Corps they shall be stationed in the Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay respectively.

136. As the duties of the Officers in charge of the Engineers and Artillery will be exactly the same whether General Officers or not, we direct that no addition be made to the Allowances at present drawn by the Commandants of either of those Corps.

137. On this occasion, we think it proper to repeat our Orders of the 8th January 1796 and 21st January 1807, that "the Officers in "charge of the Engineer Corps shall have no "concern whatever in Public Buildings or works, "or in the Materials used therein;"—and to direct further, that if any Officer, succeeding to the charge of the Engineer Corps, shall at the time of such succession have any concern of that nature, he be immediately relieved from it.

138. You will consider these Orders as having effect from the date of your reciept of this Letter; a Copy of which we desire you will send to the other Presidencies, for their information and guidance.

Para. 8 Major George Hickson Fagan, appointed Adjutant General with the Official Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Ball, deceased.

139. Having taken into our most serious consideration the numerous instances which have occurred of appointing Officers of short standing and of inferior rank; to the most important and distinguished situations in our Military Service; and being convinced, that such a practice is no less injurious to that subordination of mind, on which discipline is founded, than it is prejudicial to the interests, and hurtful to the feelings of old and deserving Officers, we have come to the following Resolutions:

1st. No Officer shall be eligible to hold the situation of Adjutant or Quarter Master General, Military Auditor General, or Commissary General, who has not perviously attained the rank of Major in the Army, either Regimentally, or by the operation of His Majesty's Brevet.

2dly. No Officer shall be eligible for the appointment of Deputy Adjutant, or Deputy Quarter Master General, Deputy Military Auditor, or Deputy Commissary General, who has not been at least two years a Captain.

3dly. No Officer shall be appointed to the situation of Assistant Adjutant, or Quarter Master General, who has not attained the rank of Captain.

140. We observe by your last Army List, that Major Fagan is second Captain in the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, and that his rank of Major was merely official, he having for some time held the Office of Deputy Adjutant General of your Army.

140. A. Under the Regulations above prescribed, Major Fagan would not have been eligible to the situation of Adjutant General, and we should have been glad that so important an Office had been conferred upon some Officer of longer standing in our Service.

141. As however we understand Major Fagan to be a very meritorious Officer; that he officiated for some time as Acting Adjutant General; and that he left an arm on Service, we shall not think it necessary to enforce the Regulations now laid down in this instance; but content ourselves with enjoining your strict attention to them on all future occasions.

Separate Letter, 4th June 1812.

Para. 2. Memorial from Major Sloane, 17th Native Infantry, soliciting that he may obtain the rank of Lieutenant Col. in virtue of his Brevet Commission of Major, in preference to an Officer who had obtained that rank Regimentally, but who had been a much shorter time in the Service.

201. We are sensible of the hardship of the case of Major Sloane, as described in his Memorial; but we cannot afford him the relief he solicits either through the operation of his Brevet Commission, or, we fear, in any other mode.

202. Major Sloane's Brevet Commission is a Commission granted to him by His Majesty, for the sole purpose of preventing his supercession by His Majesty's Officers. No claim to rank therefore, in the Company's Service, can be grounded upon that basis, neither do we think ourselves at liberty to set aside the general Rule of Promotion in the Company's Service for the sake of preventing individual hardship:—For not only would other cases of at least apparent hardship be created by this means; but the confusion and embarrassment of regulating the date of Commissions, by different Rules at different times would be endless.

Separate Letter, 18th June, 1812.

Para. 1 a 3, Requesting Court's early attention to the sentiments of the Commander in Chief on the inconveniences arising from their Orders of 7th September 1808, directing "that Officers should not be allowed to retire in India," and that the same may be revised; also the Regulation for allowing furlough to Europe.

212. We have perused with attention the Adjutant General's Letter of the 19th March 1812, referred to in these Paragraphs, for the reasons stated in that Letter, we authorize you to allow Officers to retire from the Pay of their respective Ranks, after they shall have completed the regulated periods of Service.

213. On all occasions of this nature, you will be careful strictly to observe the Regulations laid down in our Military Letter of the 6th June 1798, (Paragraph 3 a) for the purpose of preventing the clandestine sales of Commissions, our apprehensions of which, formed the chief ground of our Orders of the 7th September 1808, now cancelled.

214. With regard to the observations in the Adjutant General's Letter on the subject of furlough, we have to observe, that we have from time to time, imposed additional checks upon this indulgence, and laid Rules which we trust will be effectual in preventing its abuse among Officers at home; and it is the duty of our several Governments in India, to see that there is no abuse of it there.

215. The case of Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, as stated in the Adjutant General's Letter, (Paras. 17 a. 22.) is an instance of the abuse of the indulgence of the furlough Regulations in India, which ought therefore to have been checked by the Commander in chief in the same manner as a similar abuse, when attempted by Lieutenant Colonel Hunter was checked, as described in Paragraphs 23 a. 6 of the same Letter.

216. With respect to the cases of Lieutenant Colonels Pine and Broughton, we shall only remark, that the latter was employed on duty, by our Orders, at St. Helena, and cannot therefore, with any justice or propriety, be struck off the List of our Army, and that the former of those Officers, Lieutenant Colonel Pine is detained as he represents, and as we believe, very much against his inclination, a Prisoner in France.

217. In addition to the Regulations on the subject of furlough, which have been at various times passed by us and communicated to you, we have come to the following Resolutions; and we are not aware that any further Regulations are necessary or can with propriety be added to those now in force, viz. That in future whenever the absence of a Military Officer from India, shall exceed the period of his regular furlough, no further leave of absence shall be given to him upon the mere production of a Medical Certificate, or other unauthenticated statement of circumstances; but that previous to such leave being granted proof of the statement made by the Party in support of his application shall be adduced to the Committee of Correspondence by personal examination, or by such other evidence, as shall be deemed fully satisfactory to the Committee.

218 Also, that Military Officers wishing to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, Sec. 72, Cap. 52, as to the time of absence after which Civil and Military Officers may return to our Service, must arrive in India within five years from their departure from thence, or otherwise they will not be entitled to any Pay, Rank or Military authority, unless they shall have permission from us to return to India, having previously proved to our satisfaction, and to that of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that their absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmity, or some inevitable accident.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, by M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017